

Grade 11 U.S. History (including Advanced)
End-of-Course Exam Study Guide

Unit 1: Civil War, Reconstruction

Civil War	Reconstruction
Compromise of 1850 Dred Scott Decision Kansas Nebraska Act Freeport Doctrine Ostend Manifesto States' rights Emancipation Proclamation Vicksburg Gettysburg Gettysburg Address Anaconda Plan	Carpetbaggers Radical Republicans Debt Peonage Sharecropping African American Migration Jim Crow Laws Ku Klux Klan Black Codes 13 th Amendment 14 th Amendment 15 th Amendment Nadir

1. What were the causes and consequences of the Civil War?
2. Who were the significant people or groups of Reconstruction and what were their goals?
3. What were the issues that divided Republicans during the early Reconstruction Era?
4. What impact did the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution have on African Americans and others?
5. How did Jim Crow laws influence life for African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority groups?
6. What effects did the Black Codes and the Nadir have on freed people?
7. What were the effects of sharecropping and debt peonage as practiced in the United State

Unit 2: Westward Expansion

Westward Expansion	Farmers
Reservation System Westward Expansion Dawes Act Homestead Act	Agricultural surplus Cross of Gold Farmers' Alliance Grange Granger Laws Homestead Act Populism Interstate Commerce Act Railroads Sherman Silver Purchase Act

1. How did Westward Expansion influence the lives of Native Americans?
2. What were the economic challenges to American farmers and how did farmers respond to these challenges in the mid to late 1800s?

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Unit 3: Second Industrial Revolution

Second Industrial Revolution
American Inventors Bessemer Process Innovation Henry Ford Industrialization First Industrial Revolution Great Migration Business Monopolies Henry Flagler Everglades Railroads Social Darwinism Market economy Planned Economy Sherman Anti-Trust Act American Federation of Labor Haymarket Riot Homestead Strike Knights of Labor Labor Unions Pullman Strike

1. Compare and contrast the first and second Industrial Revolutions in the United States.
2. Who were the significant inventors and what did they invent during the Industrial Revolution?
3. How did the United States change as it shifted from an agrarian to an industrial society?

Unit 4: Immigration & Progressivism

Progressive Era	Immigration
Government regulation of food and drugs Child labor Ida Tarbell National Women's Suffrage Association Political Machines Muckrakers Settlement Houses Suffrage Movement Social Gospel Movement	Urbanization Chinese Exclusion Act Gentlemen's Agreement Immigration Urban centers

1. Compare and contrast the experience of European immigrants in the East to that of Asian immigrants in the West (the Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentleman's Agreement with Japan).
2. What social problems needed to be addressed in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
3. How did different non-governmental organizations and Progressives work to shape public policy, restore economic opportunities and correct injustices in American life?
4. What were the causes, course, and consequences of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
5. What was the impact of political machines on U.S. cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

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Unit 5: Imperialism and World War I

Imperialism	World War I
Big Stick Expansionism Imperialism Open Door Policy Alfred Mahan Yellow Press/Yellow Journalism Propaganda Philippines Platt Amendment Spanish American War Teller Amendment Panama Canal Roosevelt Corollary Yellow Fever Treaty of Portsmouth-1905	Entangling Alliances Neutrality Nationalism Militarism Lusitania Sussex Pledge Unrestricted Submarine Warfare Zimmerman Telegram New Technology Conscientious Objector Espionage and Sedition Acts Committee on Public Information African Americans in WWI Hispanics in WWI Women in WWI Home Front Propaganda War Bonds War Industries Board Selective Service Act Great Migration Armistice Big Four Fourteen Points League of Nations Reparations Treaty of Versailles

1. What were the major factors that drove United States imperialism and acquisition of new territories?
2. What were the causes, course and consequences of the Spanish American War?
3. What were the economic, military, and security motivations of the United States to complete the Panama Canal as well as major obstacles involved in its construction?
4. What were the causes, course and consequences of the United States involvement in WWI?
5. How did the U.S. government prepare the nation for World War I?
6. What new technology was used in World War I and what impact did it have on warfare?
7. What experiences did African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, women, and conscientious objectors have while serving in Europe?
8. How did the war impact German Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Jewish American, Native Americans, women, and dissenters in the United States?

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Unit 6: 1920s, The Great Depression, and The New Deal

1920s	Great Depression
Teapot Dome Scandal Normalcy Kellogg-Briand Pact Washington Naval Conference Demobilization Disarmament Dawes Plan Four Power Treaty Fordney-McCumber Act Volstead Act Prohibition 18 th Amendment 19 th Amendment- Suffrage Tariffs Fundamental Movement Anarchists Communists Sacco & Vanzetti Red Scare Flappers Roaring Twenties Jazz Age Zora Neale Hurston Harlem Renaissance Great Migration Ku Klux Klan Marcus Garvey Universal Negro Improvement Association NAACP Nativism Quota System Rosewood Incident Seminole Indians W. E. B. DuBois	Economic boom Black Tuesday Speculation boom Bull Market Buying on margin Great Depression Gross National Product (GNP) Dust Bowl Impact of climate and natural disasters Bonus Expeditionary Force (Bonus Army) Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) Bank holiday Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) National Recovery Act (NRA) New Deal Recovery, Reform, Relief Sit-Down Strike Smoot-Hawley Tariff Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Social Security Act (SSA) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Works Progress Administration (WPA)

1. What were the economic outcomes of demobilization?
2. What was the Red Scare and how did the public react to it?
3. What was the impact of U.S. foreign economic policy during the 1920s?
4. How did the economic boom during the Roaring Twenties change consumers, businesses, manufacturing, and marketing practices?
5. What influence did Hollywood, the Harlem Renaissance, the Fundamental movement, and prohibition have in changing American society in the 1920s?
6. Compare the views of Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, and Marcus Garvey relating to the African American experience.
7. Explain why support for the Ku Klux Klan varied in the 1920s with respect to issues such as anti-immigration, anti-African American, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-women and anti-union ideas.
8. How did society show support for and resistance to civil rights for women, African Americans, Native Americans, and other minorities?
9. What were the causes, course and consequences of the Great Depression?

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Unit 7: World War II

World War II	Attempts at Peace
Final Solution Holocaust Lend Lease Act Pearl Harbor Neutrality Acts Cash and Carry Home front Japanese American Internment Loyalty Review Boards National Security Atlantic Charter D-Day and Normandy Salerno (invasion of Italy) V-E Day Coral Sea Hiroshima Nagasaki Midway V-J Day	Nuremburg Trails Potsdam Tehran Conference United Nations Yalta Conference Mary McLeod Bethune

1. What were the causes, course and consequences of WWII on the U.S. and the world?
2. How did the U.S. assist the Allies prior to entry into WWII?
3. How did the Holocaust impact Jews as well as other groups during WWII?
4. How did the United States expand or contract rights for various populations during WWII?
5. Analyze the use of atomic weapons during WWII and the aftermath of the bombings.
6. How did the Allies attempt to promote international justice through the Nuremburg Trails?
7. What was the rationale for the formation of the United Nations, including the contribution of Mary McLeod Bethune?

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Unit 8: Cold War

Post War	Origins of the Cold War
Demobilization GI Bill of Rights Baby Boomers Birth Rate Interstate Highway System Suburbs Women in the work force John F. Kennedy Immigration Migration Minimum Wage Law Lyndon Johnson Great Society	Cold War Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan Warsaw Pact Dumbarton Oaks Conference Iron curtain North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Potsdam Truman Doctrine Harry Truman Dwight Eisenhower Superpower Domino theory Nuclear proliferation Arms race Berlin blockade
Vietnam	The Cold War Expands
Indochina Gulf of Tonkin Incident Vietnam War Draft Tet Offensive Vietnamization Paris Peace Accords John F. Kennedy Lyndon Johnson Richard Nixon Influence of media on public opinion Antiwar Protests Conscientious Objector Doves Hawks	Korean War Demilitarized zone (DMZ) Panmunjom Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) Influence of media on public opinion McCarthyism John F. Kennedy Lyndon Johnson Richard Nixon Cuban Missile Crisis NASA Space Race

1. How did the Red Scare affect United States domestic policy?
2. What were the causes for Post-World War II prosperity and its effects on American society?
3. Compare the relative prosperity between different ethnic groups and social classes in the post-World War II period.
4. What were the causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War?
5. How did the proliferation of nuclear technology affect the United States and the world?
6. What were the causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War?
7. Trace the significant foreign policy events during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations and evaluate their successes and failures.
8. What were the causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War?
9. Trace the significant foreign policy events during the Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations and evaluate their successes and failures.
10. How did Vietnam affect the government and people of the United States?

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Unit 9: Civil Rights

Civil Rights	Expansion of Civil Rights
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896) <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954) Jackie Robinson Jim Crow Laws Civil Rights Act (1964) Black Panthers Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) Freedom Riders March on Washington Nation of Islam National Urban League Sit-ins Social Activism Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Civil Rights Movement Black Power Movement Malcolm X Martin Luther King Rosa Parks	Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) Affirmative Action American Indian Movement (AIM) <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963) Gray Panthers <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i> (1978) <i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973) United Farm Workers (UFW) Wounded Knee (1973)

1. How did the status of women change in the United States from post-World War II to present?
2. Identify 1960s era presidents and evaluate their failures and successes domestically.
3. What nonviolent and violent approaches were utilized by various groups to achieve civil rights?
4. Identify the key figures and organizations in shaping the Civil Rights Movement and Black Power Movement.
5. How did the building of coalitions between African Americans, whites, and other groups assist in achieving integration and equal rights?
6. What role did the Supreme Court play in the expansion of civil rights during the 1960s and 1970s?
7. How were the social movements (Native Americans, Hispanics, women, anti-war protesters) of the 1960s and 1970s similar?
8. Analyze the attempts to extend New Deal legislation through the Great Society and the successes and failures of these programs to promote social and economic stability.
9. How has immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration changed since 1950?

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Unit 10: Modern America

Age of Limits	
Richard Nixon China Visit New Federalism Watergate Gerald Ford Jimmy Carter Inflation Apartheid (Israel, Palestine and South Africa) Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)	Terrorism Camp David Accords Iran Hostage Crisis Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Ronald Reagan Glasnost Globalization Conservatives

1. How did Watergate affect the government and people of the United States?
2. What was the U.S. foreign policy as it relates to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East?

Unit 11: U.S. in the 21st Century

U.S. in the 21st Century
George H.W. Bush The Persian Gulf War North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Bill Clinton Election of 2000 Immigration George W. Bush Barack Obama Jihad 9-11 al-Qaeda Terrorism

1. Identify the political, economic, and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century and their impact.
2. How does the United States participate in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns)?
3. How has foreign and domestic terrorism affected the American people?
4. How has immigration policy and attitudes toward immigration changed from 1990 to the present day?